

HOSPITAL AND EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT UTILIZATION FOR WORKING-AGE RHODE ISLANDERS ON FEE-FOR-SERVICE MEDICAID

A Health Service Indicator Trend Report: 1998 - 2000

Submitted to:

The Center for Adult Health
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Major Findings

- From 1998 to 2000, the number of working-age adult fee-for-service Medicaid enrollees increased by 10.7% (2,465 persons).
- In this same time period, the number of yearly hospital stays increased by 974 (15.2%) and the number of yearly emergency department (ED) visits increased by 5,586 (28.2%).
- Overall from 1998 to 2000, the rate of hospitalization increased by 4.0% and the rate of ED use increased by 15.8%.
- The rate of hospitalization per 1,000 enrollees increased from 1999 to 2000 (4.6%) whereas the rate of hospitalization decreased from 1998 to 1999 (-0.6%). For the second year in a row, the rate of ED use per 1,000 enrollees increased but to a smaller extent from 1999 to 2000 (5.5%) than from 1998 to 1999 (9.8%).
- **The working-age adult population on fee-for-service Medicaid is a population with multiple disabilities and chronic health conditions and hospital and ED use is to be expected. However, the increase in the rates of hospitalizations and ED visits might indicate a lack of access to comprehensive and coordinated primary medical care.**
- In all three calendar years, the **leading cause of hospitalization** was mental disorders, accounting for 24.5%, 26.2% and 27.3% of all yearly hospitalizations respectively. Diagnoses of mental disorders include emotional, psychological and substance abuse related diseases and conditions. There was an 11.4% increase in the percent of hospitalizations due to mental disorders from 1998 to 2000.
- In all three years, affective disorders were the **leading cause of hospitalizations due to mental disorders**, 27.0%, 38.1% and 36.7% respectively. Diagnoses of affective psychoses include major depressive disorders and bipolar conditions. In all three years, schizophrenic disorders were **the second leading cause of hospitalizations due to mental disorders**.
- Other leading causes of hospitalizations during this period included circulatory and respiratory diseases and conditions.
- In all three years, the **third leading cause of emergency department visits** was mental disorders (11.3%, 13.0% and 13.7%).

Major Findings

- The **four leading causes of mental disorders as the principal diagnoses of emergency department visits** were alcohol dependency, neurotic disorders, non-dependent abuse of drugs and depressive disorders (not elsewhere classified).
- The number of ED visits due to the non-dependent abuse of drugs increased by 154.2% from 1998 to 2000.
- **In all three years, mental disorders have consistently been leading causes of hospitalizations and ED visits for this working-age adult Medicaid population. Though psychiatric and substance abuse problems are not easily treatable, there might be a serious lack of access to psychiatric and substance abuse treatment for this population of disabled and chronically ill persons.**
- From 1998 to 2000, the percent of working-age adult fee-for-service Medicaid enrollees who had at least one hospitalization during a calendar year remained stable at around 17%. Of those Medicaid enrollees who had a hospitalization, the percent who had more than one hospitalization during a year, however, increased slightly from 33.0% in 1998 to 34.6% in 2000.
- The percent of working-age adult fee-for-service Medicaid enrollees who had at least one ED visit during a year increased from 34.1% in CY 1998 to 36.5% in CY 2000. This was a 7% increase in the percent of enrollees with an ED visit. Of those who had an ED visit, there was a 7.1% increase in the percent who had more than one ED visit during a calendar year.
- In CY 1998, 60.3% of working-age adult fee-for-service Medicaid enrollees had neither a hospitalization nor an emergency department visit and in CYs 1999 and 2000, 59.6% of enrollees had neither a hospitalization nor an emergency department visit. However, from 1998 to 2000, there was a 14% increase in the percent of persons who had both a hospitalization and an emergency department visit during a calendar year.
- **Though the percent of enrollees who used hospital and ED services remained fairly constant during the 1998 to 2000 period, the fact that those who used these services used them more frequently might further substantiate a lack of access to comprehensive and coordinated primary medical care for a sub-group of the working-age adult Medicaid population.**

Introduction

This report presents 1998 - 2000 comparative data for hospital and emergency department utilization of working-age fee-for-service Medicaid enrollees. The purpose of this report is to provide trends in health services indicators that can be used to target populations on Medicaid for program interventions, evaluate existing health service systems, determine the program needs of the Medicaid population and track the effectiveness of these programs.

Claims-based data from the Medicaid Management Information System (MMIS) have been re-worked to produce data on the bases of individual hospitalizations, individual emergency department visits and individual enrollees.

Specifically, this report presents 1998 - 2000 data on individual hospitalizations and individual emergency department visits for:

- Hospitalization Rates,
- Emergency Department Utilization Rates,
- Leading Causes of Hospitalizations, and
- Leading Causes of Emergency Department Visits;

and enrollee-based data for:

- The Occurrence and Frequency of Hospitalizations, and
- The Occurrence and Frequency of Emergency Department Visits.

Diagnosis information is based on the International Classification of Diseases Codes, Version 9 (ICD-9).

Technical Notes: Description of Data Source and Methods Calendar Year (CY) 2000

From the Medicaid Management Information System (MMIS), data were extracted for recipients:

- whose dates of birth are between 1/1/1936 –12/31/1979 inclusive (ages 21 -- 64),
- were enrolled in the Medicaid Program anytime during the calendar year 2000, and
- who are enrolled in fee-for-service Medicaid.

For each of these recipients, we obtained demographic information on age, sex, and race.

For each of these Medicaid enrollees, we extracted from the MMIS information for all paid regular and paid adjusted claims of claim types: I - Inpatient, W – Institutional Crossover, O – Outpatient, and X- Professional Crossover. For each claim, we obtained information on principal diagnosis, dates of service and type of bill code. From the dates of service information we aggregated data to produce information for individual hospitalizations and individual emergency department visits. We also calculated the number of hospitalizations and emergency department visits for each enrollee.

Characteristics of Working-Age Fee-For-Service Medicaid Enrollees

As presented in Table 1, the age, sex, and race distributions of the enrolled populations are similar for calendar years 1998, 1999 and 2000.

Table 1. Characteristics of Enrollees

	1998 Enrolled Population		1999 Enrolled Population		2000 Enrolled Population	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
TOTAL	23,020	100.0	24,066	100.0	25,485	100.0
AGE						
21 to 24	1,193	5.2	1,315	5.5	1,432	5.6
25 to 29	1,755	7.6	1,828	7.6	1,874	7.4
30 to 34	2,281	9.9	2,204	9.2	2,245	8.8
35 to 39	2,959	12.9	3,008	12.5	3,175	12.5
40 to 44	3,351	14.6	3,467	14.4	3,678	14.4
45 to 49	2,932	12.7	3,237	13.5	3,559	14.0
50 to 54	2,838	12.3	3,059	12.7	3,272	12.8
55 to 59	2,841	12.3	3,016	12.5	3,178	12.5
60 to 64	2,870	12.5	2,932	12.2	3,072	12.1
SEX						
Female	12,532	54.4	13,060	54.3	13,793	54.1
Male	10,487	45.6	11,006	45.7	11,692	45.9
RACE						
White	16,089	69.9	16,630	69.1	17,317	67.9
Black	2,116	9.2	2,240	9.3	2,410	9.5
API	478	2.1	505	2.1	520	2.0
Spanish	2,222	9.7	2,405	10.0	2,673	10.5
Am.Ind.	38	0.2	38	0.2	37	0.1
Other/Miss	2,077	9.0	2,248	9.3	2,528	9.9

Hospital and Emergency Department Utilization Rates

From 1998 to 2000, the number of working-age adult fee-for-service Medicaid enrollees increased by 10.7% (2,465 persons). In this same time period, the number of yearly hospital stays increased by 974 (15.2%) and the number of yearly ED visits increased by 5,586 (28.2%).

The rate of hospitalization per 1,000 enrollees increased from 1999 to 2000 (4.6%) whereas the rate of hospitalization decreased from 1998 to 1999 (-0.6%). For the second year in a row, the rate of ED use per 1,000 enrollees increased but to a smaller extent from 1999 to 2000 (5.5%) than from 1998 to 1999 (9.8%).

Overall from 1998 to 2000, the rate of hospitalization increased by 4.0% and the rate of ED use increased by 15.8%.

Table 2. Hospital and Emergency Department Utilization

	CY 1998	CY 1999	% Change 1998-1999	CY 2000	% Change 1999-2000	% Change 1998-2000
Total Enrollees	23,020	24,066	+4.5	25,485	+5.9	+10.7
Total Hospital Stays	6,423	6,676	+3.9	7,397	+10.8	+15.2
Total Days for all Stays	46,734	45,368	-2.9	50,830	+12.0	+8.8
Rate of Hospitalization	279.0	277.4	-0.6	290.2	+4.6	+4.0
Total Emergency Dept. Visits	19,799	22,725	+14.8	25,385	+11.7	+28.2
Rate of ED. Use	860.1	944.3	+9.8	996.1	+5.5	+15.8

Gender Detail (Charts 1 and 2)

(See Appendix Tables 2-A, 2-B and 2-C)

From CY 1998 to 2000, the rates of hospitalization and ED use increased for both men and women. Women had consistently higher hospitalization and ED rates than men.

The rate of hospitalization for men increased in each of the past two years. The rate of hospitalization for women fluctuated during the 1998-2000 period. **Overall, from 1998 to 2000, the rate of hospitalization for men increased 9.1% and that for women 0.2%.**

The rate of ED use for both men and women increased during the 1998 to 2000 period, a 16.8% increase for men and a 15.2% increase for women.

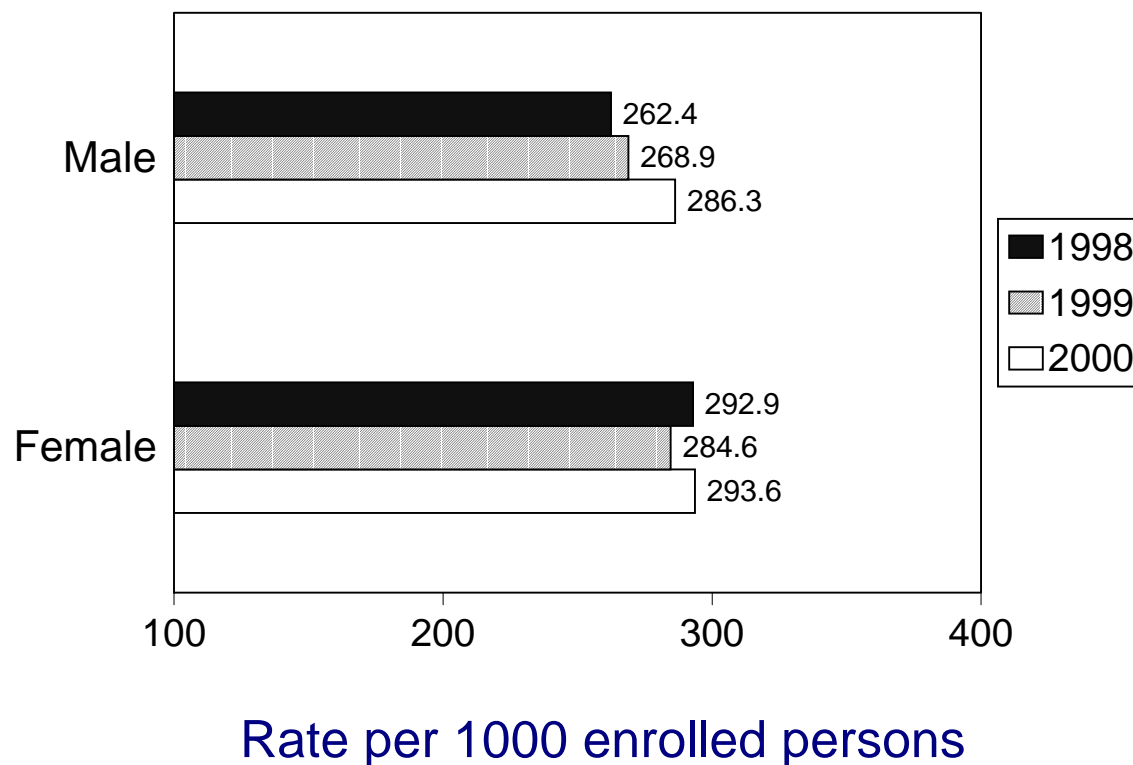
Race/Ethnicity Detail (Charts 3 and 4)

(See Appendix Tables 2-A, 2-B and 2-C)

From 1998 to 2000, the rate of hospitalization for the White population increased by 7.3% while the rate of hospitalization for the Hispanic population decreased by 7.3% and that for the Black population decreased by 6.7%. **Even though the rate of hospitalization is decreasing for the Black population,** it was consistently higher throughout the period than that for the White or Hispanic populations. In CY 2000, the rate of hospitalization for the Black population was 18.5% higher than for the White population and 38.4% higher than for the Hispanic population.

From 1998 to 2000, the rate of ED use increased for all three of the larger race/ethnicity populations. The rate of ED use increased by 13.0% for the White population, 21.8% for the Hispanic population and 31.0% for the Black population. The Black population had consistently higher ED rates throughout the period than either the White or Hispanic populations. In CY 2000, the ED rate for Blacks was 38.0% higher than for Whites and 38.1% higher than for Hispanics.

Chart 1: Hospitalization Rates by Gender
for Fee-for-Service Medicaid Recipients Ages 21-64

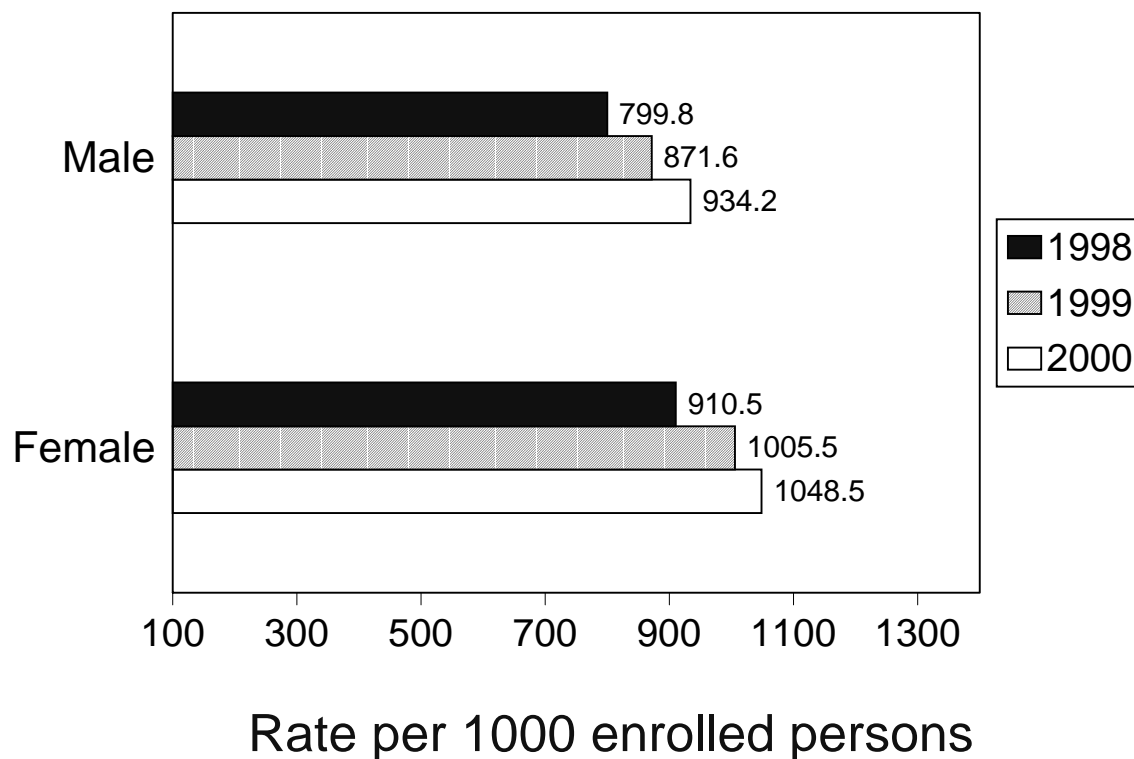


Data Source: Health Indicator Project

Medicaid Data Archive

MMIS extract, (1998 n = 23,020 recipients; 1999 n = 24,066 recipients; 2000 n = 25,485 recipients)

Chart 2: Emergency Department Utilization Rates by Gender
for Fee-for-Service Medicaid Recipients Ages 21-64

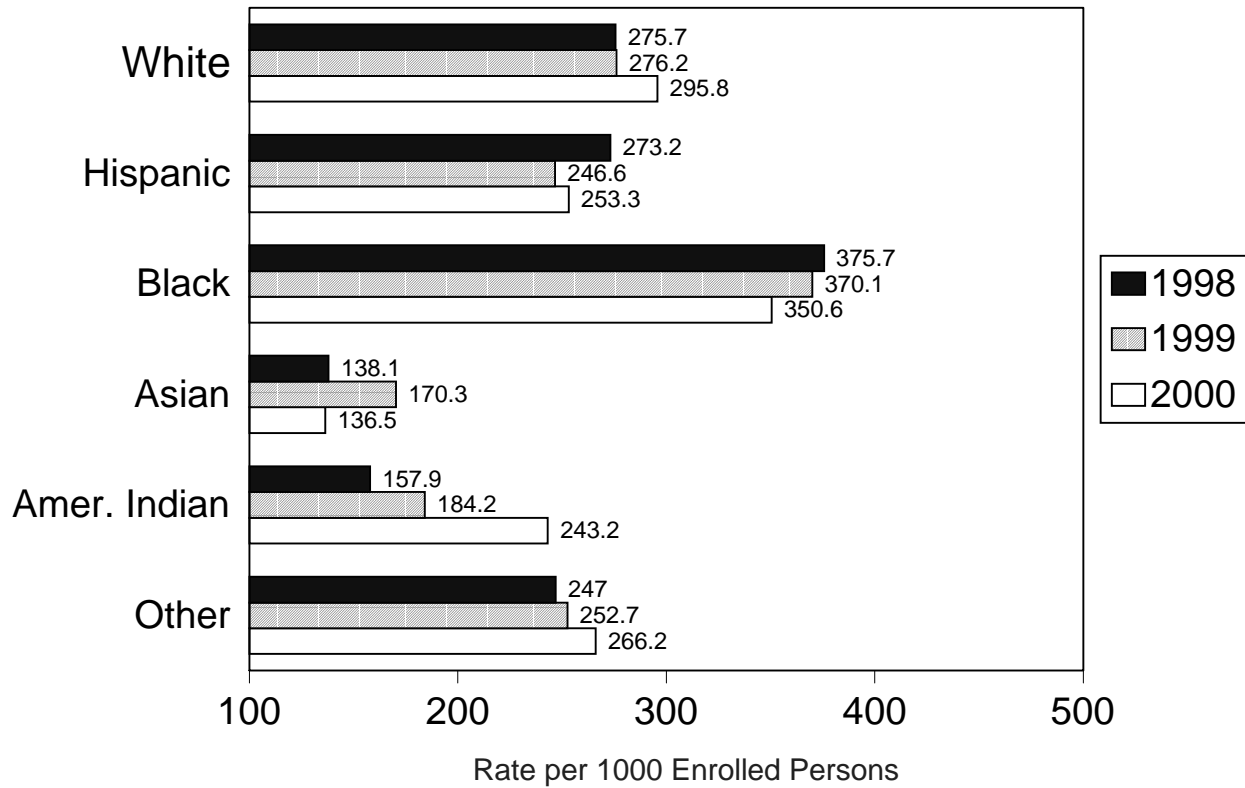


Data Source: Health Indicator Project

Medicaid Data Archive

MMIS extract, (1998 n = 23,020 recipients; 1999 n = 24,066 recipients; 2000 n = 25,485 recipients)

Chart 3: Hospitalization Rates by Race for Fee-for-Service Medicaid Recipients Ages 21-64

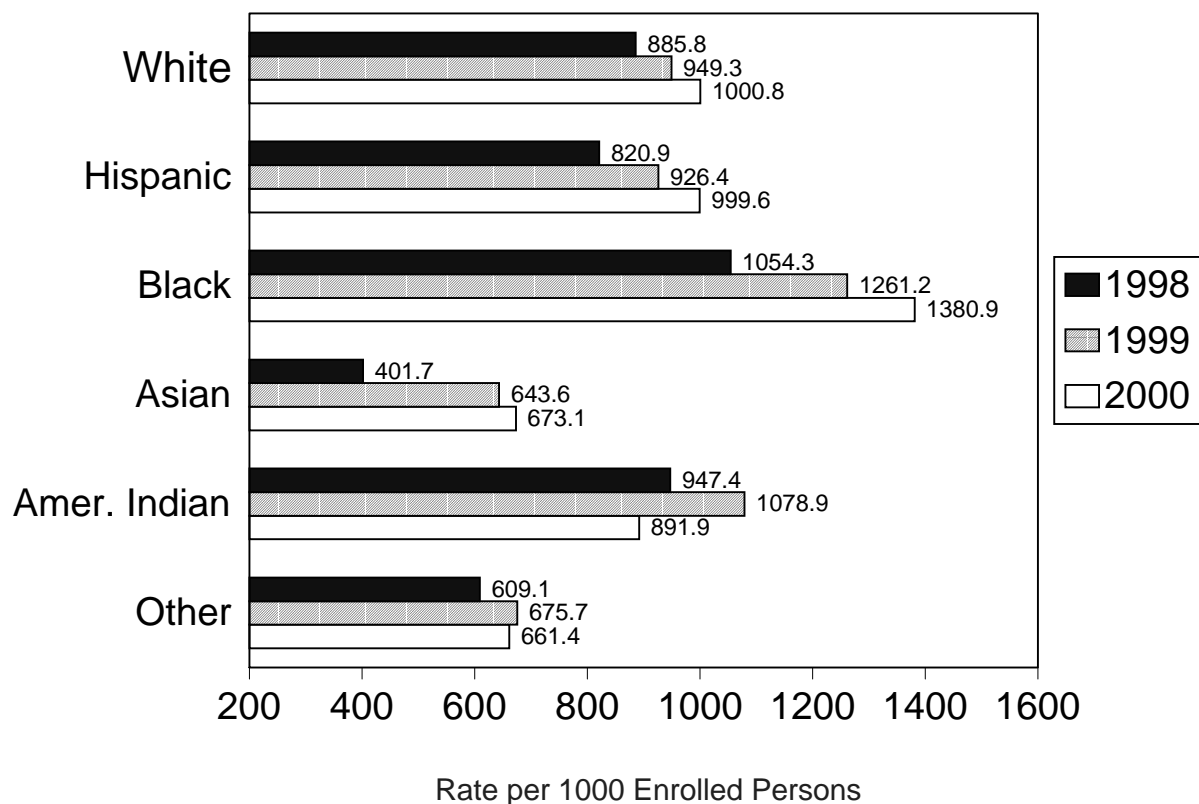


Data Source: Health Indicator Project

Medicaid Data Archive

MMIS extract, (1998 n = 23,020 recipients; 1999 n = 24,066 recipients; 2000 n = 25,485 recipients)

Chart 4: Emergency Department Utilization Rates by Race for Fee-for-Service Medicaid Recipients Ages 21-64



Data Source: Health Indicator Project

Medicaid Data Archive

MMIS extract, (1998 n = 23,020 recipients; 1999 n = 24,066; 2000 n = 25,485 recipients)

Leading Causes of Hospitalizations

Leading Causes of Hospitalizations (Chart 5)

(See Appendix Tables 3-A, 3-B and 3-C)

In all three calendar years, the leading cause of hospitalization was mental disorders, 24.5%, 26.2% and 27.3% of all yearly hospitalizations respectively. Diagnoses of mental disorders include emotional, psychological and substance abuse related diseases and conditions. There was an 11.4% increase in the percent of hospitalizations due to mental disorders from 1998 to 2000.

The **second leading cause** of hospitalization was endocrine/metabolic conditions in 1998 (12.4% of 1998 hospitalizations) and respiratory conditions in 1999 (11.9%).

In both CY 1998 and 1999, the **third leading cause** of hospitalization was circulatory/heart disease, 12.1% and 10.2% respectively.

In CY 2000, the **second and third leading causes** of hospitalization were respiratory and circulatory/heart diseases, both with 11.1% of the yearly hospitalizations.

The **fourth leading cause** of hospitalization was infectious and parasitic diseases in 1998 (9.2%) and digestive conditions in both 1999 (9.8%) and 2000 (9.1%).

From CY 1998 to 2000, there was a:

- 60.3% decrease in the number of hospitalizations due to metabolic/endocrine disorders (which include diabetes),
- 63.1% decrease in the number of hospitalizations due to infectious and parasitic diseases,
- 87.7% increase in the number of hospitalizations due to respiratory diseases and conditions, and a
- 129.6% increase in the number of hospitalizations due to digestive system diseases and conditions.

Hospitalizations due to circulatory/heart disease remained fairly stable throughout the 1998-2000 time period, at close to 11% yearly.

Mental Disorders as Principal Diagnoses of Hospitalizations (Chart 6)

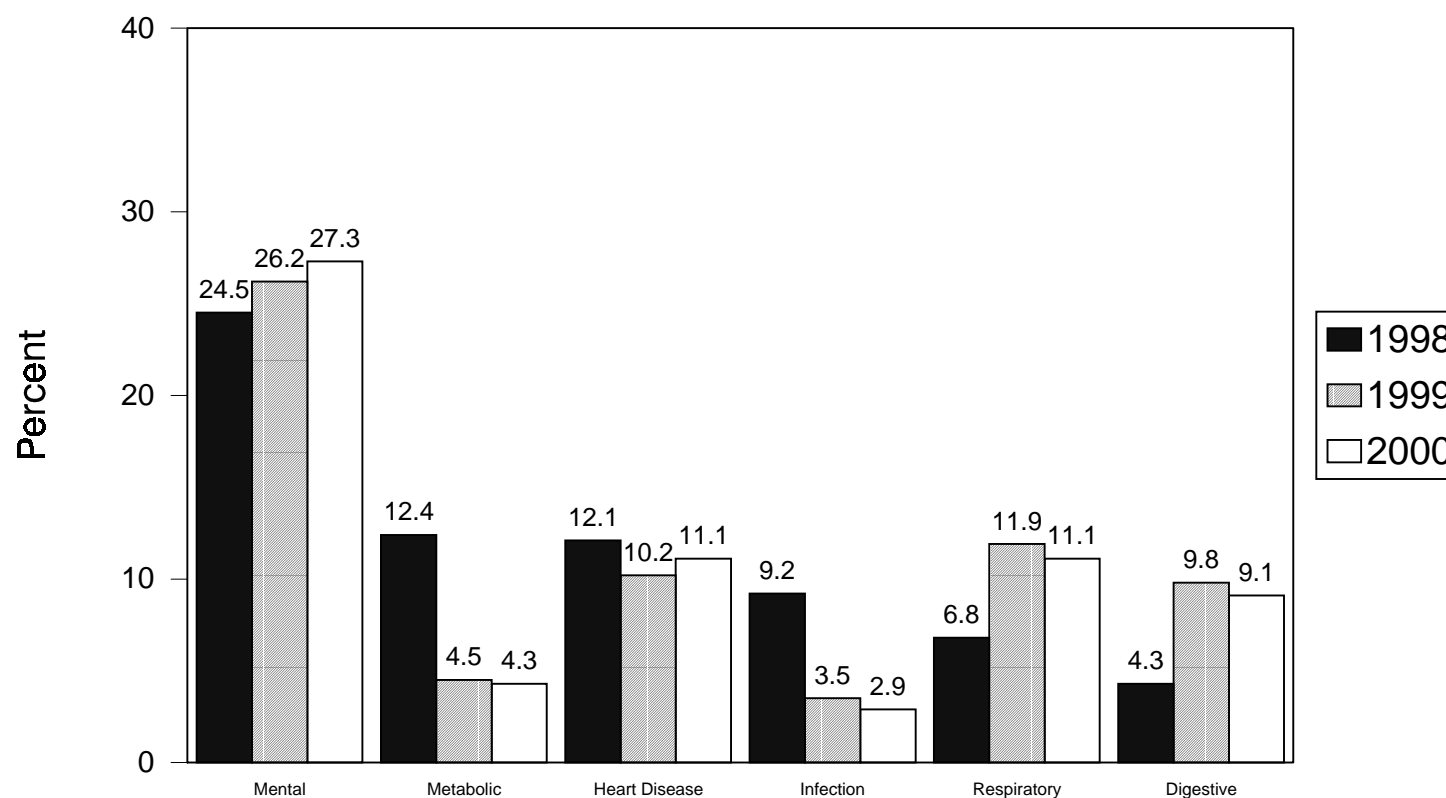
(See Appendix Tables 4-A, 4-B and 4-C)

In calendar years 1998 to 2000, affective disorders were the **leading cause** of hospitalizations due to mental disorders, 27.0%, 38.1% and 36.7% respectively. Diagnoses of affective psychoses include major depressive disorders and bipolar conditions.

In calendar years 1998 to 2000, the **second leading cause** of hospitalizations due to mental disorders was schizophrenic disorder, accounting for 18.9%, 23.2% and 22.7% of hospitalizations, respectively.

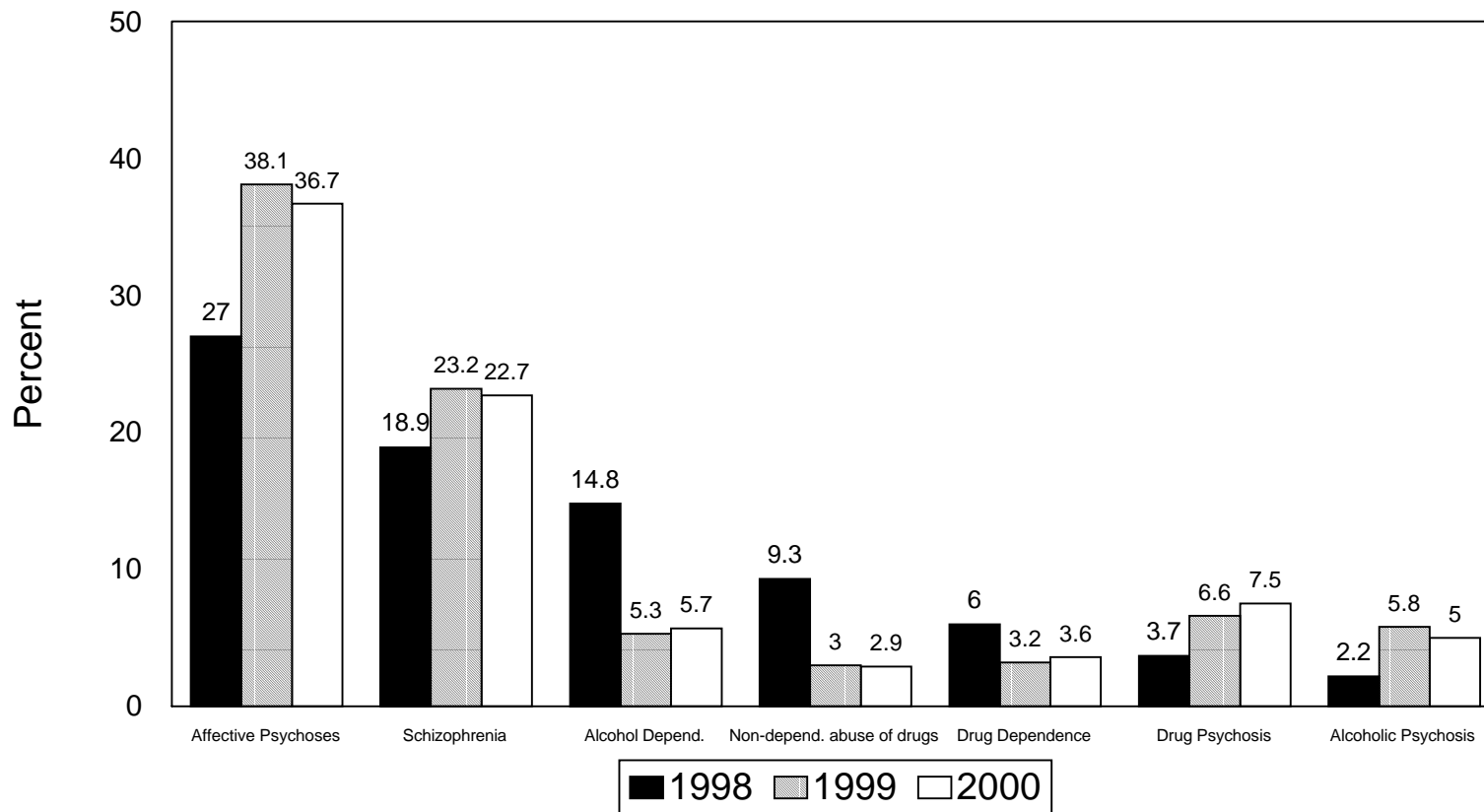
In general during the 1998 to 2000 time period, principal diagnoses of alcohol dependency and drug use dependency and non-dependency decreased while principal diagnoses of drug and alcohol psychoses increased.

Chart 5: Leading Causes of Hospitalizations by Principal Diagnosis for Fee-for-Service Medicaid Recipients Ages 21-64



Data Source: Health Indicator Project
 Medicaid Data Archive, ICD-9 Groupings
 MMIS extract, (1998 n = 6,423 hospitalizations; 1999 n = 6,676 hospitalizations; 2000 n = 7,397)

Chart 6: Leading Causes of Mental Disorders as Principal Diagnoses for Hospitalizations for Fee-for-Service Medicaid Recipients Ages 21-64



Data Source: Health Indicator Project
 Medicaid Data Archive
 MMIS extract, (1998 1998 n = 1,576; 1999 n = 1,746; 2000 n = 2,020)

Leading Causes of Emergency Department Visits

Leading Causes of Emergency Department Visits (Chart 7)

(See Appendix Tables 3-A, 3-B and 3-C)

The leading causes of emergency department visits were the same in calendar years 1998 to 2000. In 1998 and 2000, the **leading cause** of ED visits was ill-defined conditions (18.5% and 21.1% respectively) and in 1999 the **leading cause** was injury and poisoning (20.6%). In 1998 and 2000, the **second leading cause** was injury and poisoning (17.0% and 19.2%) and in 1999 the **second leading cause** was ill-defined conditions, 20.0%.

In all three years, the **third leading cause** of emergency department visits was mental disorders (11.3%, 13.0% and 13.7%), the **fourth leading cause** was respiratory diseases and conditions (9.4%, 11.6% and 11.3%), and the **fifth leading cause** was musculoskeletal conditions and diseases (7.9%, 7.5% and 7.8%).

From CY 1998 to 2000, there was a:

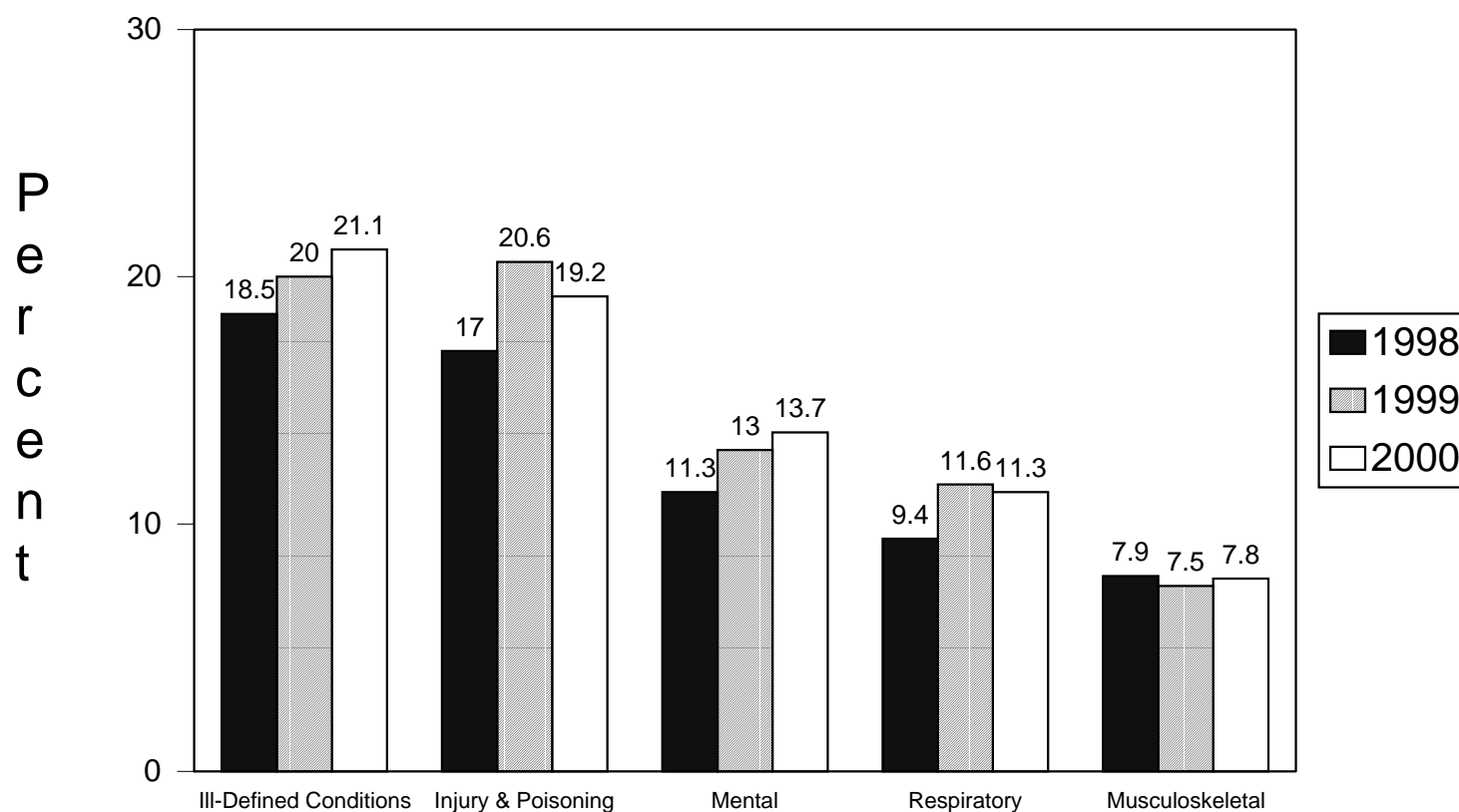
- 53.8% increase in the number of ED visits due to respiratory diseases and conditions,
- 44.9% increase in the number of ED visits due to injuries and poisonings, and a
- 56.0% increase in the number of ED visits due to mental disorders.

Mental Disorders as Principal Diagnoses of Emergency Department Visits (Chart 8)

(See Appendix Tables 4-A, 4-B and 4-C)

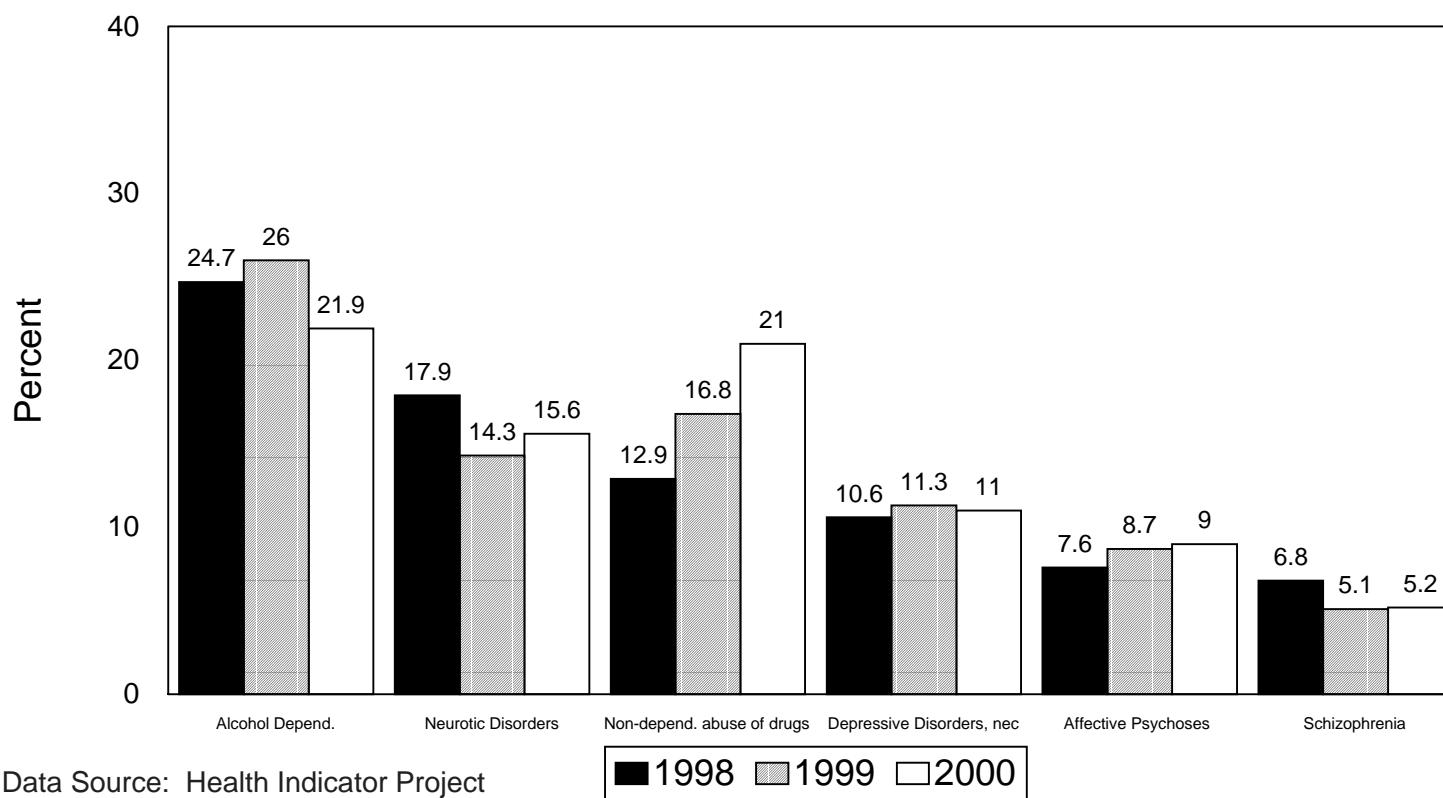
With the exception of the principal diagnosis of the non-dependent abuse of drugs, the leading causes of mental disorders as principal diagnoses of emergency department visits were fairly stable during the 1998 to 2000 time period. The four leading causes of mental disorders as the principal diagnoses of emergency department visits were alcohol dependency, neurotic disorders, non-dependent abuse of drugs and depressive disorders (not elsewhere classified). The number of ED visits due to the non-dependent abuse of drugs increased by 154.2% from 1998 to 2000.

Chart 7: Leading Causes of Emergency Department Visits
by Principal Diagnosis for Fee-for-Service Medicaid Recipients
Ages 21-64



Data Source: Health Indicator Project
Medicaid Data Archive, ICD-9 Groupings
MMIS extract, (1998 n = 19,779 ED visits; 1999 n = 22,725 ED visits; 2000 n = 25,385 ED visits)

Chart 8: Leading Causes of Mental Disorders as Principal Diagnoses for Emergency Department Visits for Fee-for-Service Medicaid Recipients Ages 21-64



Data Source: Health Indicator Project
 Medicaid Data Archive
 MMIS extract, (1998 n = 1,576; 1999 n = 2,959; 2000 n = 3,488)

nec = not elsewhere classified

Occurrence and Frequency of Hospitalizations and Emergency Department Visits

Table 3. Hospital and ED Occurrence and Frequency

	CY 1998		CY 1999		CY 2000	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Enrollees	23,020		24,006		25,485	
with Hospitalizations	3,930	17.1	4,084	17.0	4,361	17.1
with Emergency Dept. Visits	7,844	34.1	8,686	36.1	9,298	36.5
with Both Hospitalizations and ED	2,651	11.5	3,054	12.7	3,348	13.1
Of Those with Hospitalizations	3,930		4,084		4,361	
One	2,633	67.0	2,733	66.9	2,852	65.4
Two	762	19.4	802	19.6	842	19.3
Three Plus	535	13.6	549	13.4	667	15.3
Of Those with ED Visits	7,844		8,686		9,298	
One	3,974	50.7	4,180	48.1	4,390	47.2
Two	1,604	20.4	1,865	21.5	2,072	22.3
Three	868	11.1	987	11.4	1,020	11.0
Four to Six	910	11.7	1,073	12.4	1,168	12.6
Seven Plus	488	6.1	581	6.7	648	7.0

Hospitalizations (Charts 9, 10 and 11)

From 1998 to 2000, the percent of working-age adult fee-for-service Medicaid enrollees who had at least one hospitalization during a calendar year remained stable at around 17%. However, of those Medicaid enrollees who had a hospitalization, the percent who had more than one hospitalization during a year increased slightly from 33.0% in 1998 to 34.6% in 2000.

Emergency Department Visits (Charts 12, 13 and 14)

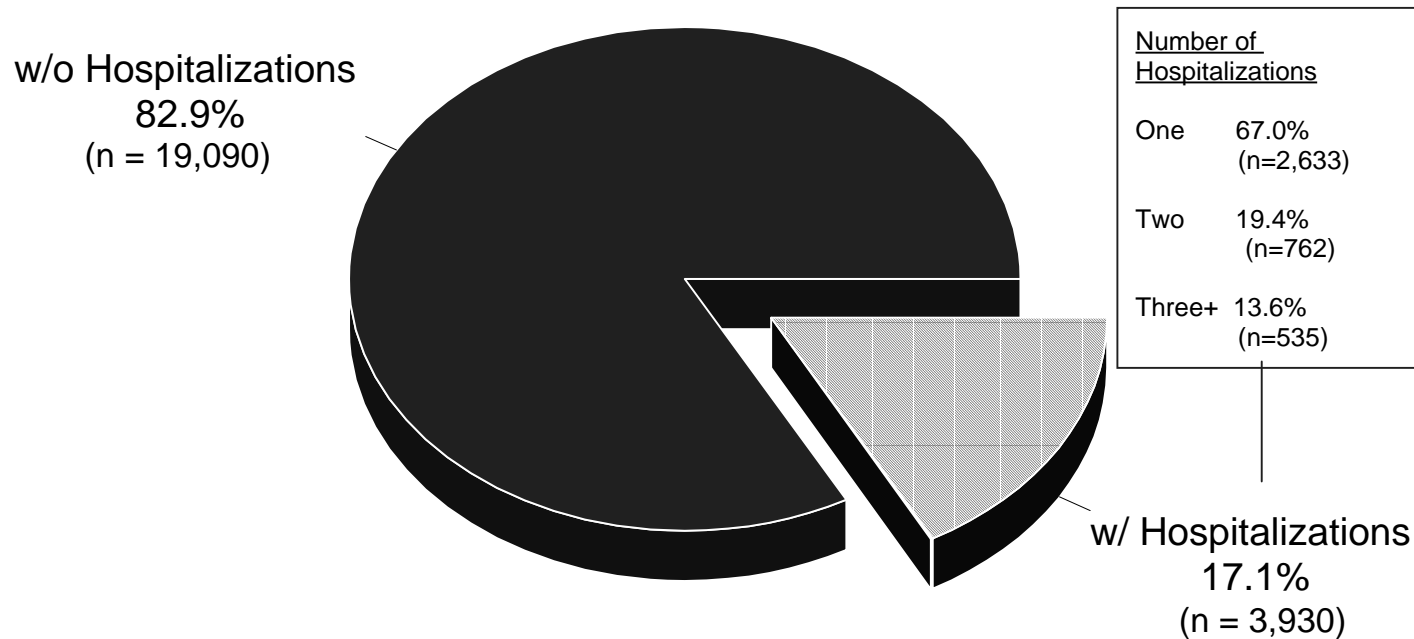
The percent of working-age adult fee-for-service Medicaid enrollees who had at least one ED visit during a year increased from 34.1% in CY 1998 to 36.5% in CY 2000. This was a 7% increase in the percent of enrollees with an ED visit. Of those enrollees who had an ED visit, there was a 7.1% increase in the percent who had more than one ED visit during a calendar year.

Overall Hospital and ED Utilization (Charts 15, 16, and 17)

In CY 1998, 60.3% of working-age adult fee-for-service Medicaid enrollees had neither a hospitalization nor an emergency department visit; in CYs 1999 and 2000, 59.6% of enrollees had neither a hospitalization nor an emergency department visit. However, from 1998 to 2000, there was a 14% increase in the percentage of persons who had both a hospitalization and an emergency department visit during a calendar year.

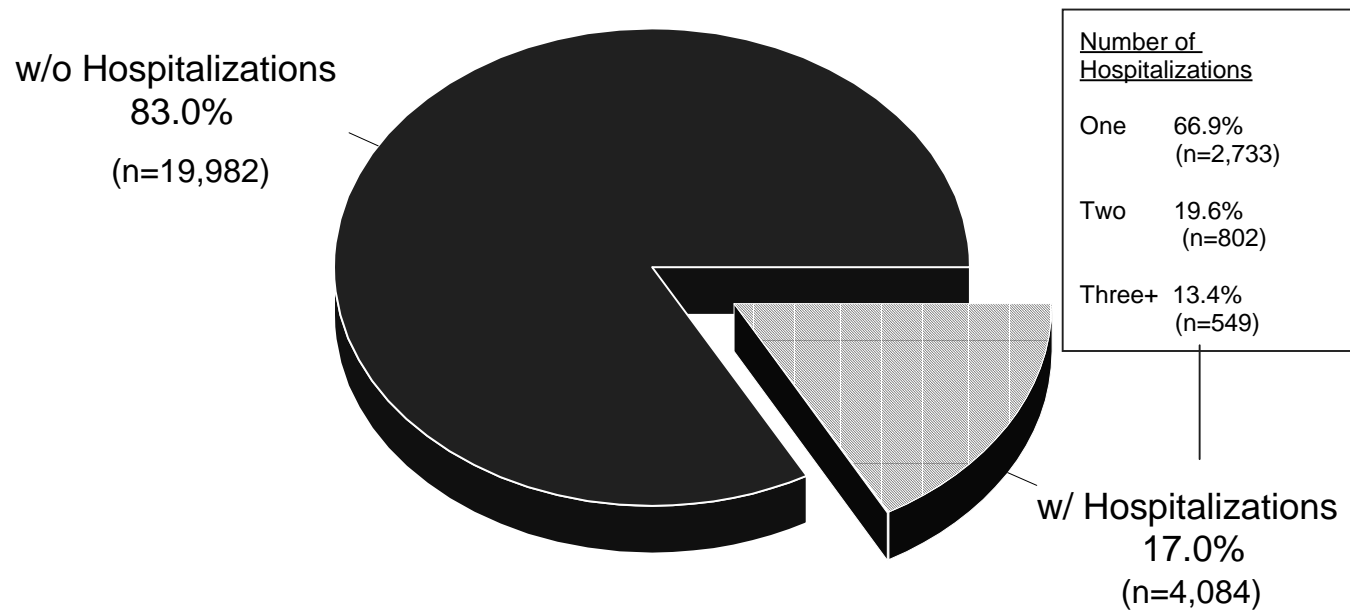
(See Appendix Tables 5-A, 5-B and 5-C)

Chart 9: Percent of Enrollees with Hospitalizations by
Number of Hospitalizations for Fee-for-Service Medicaid
Recipients Ages 21-64: 1998



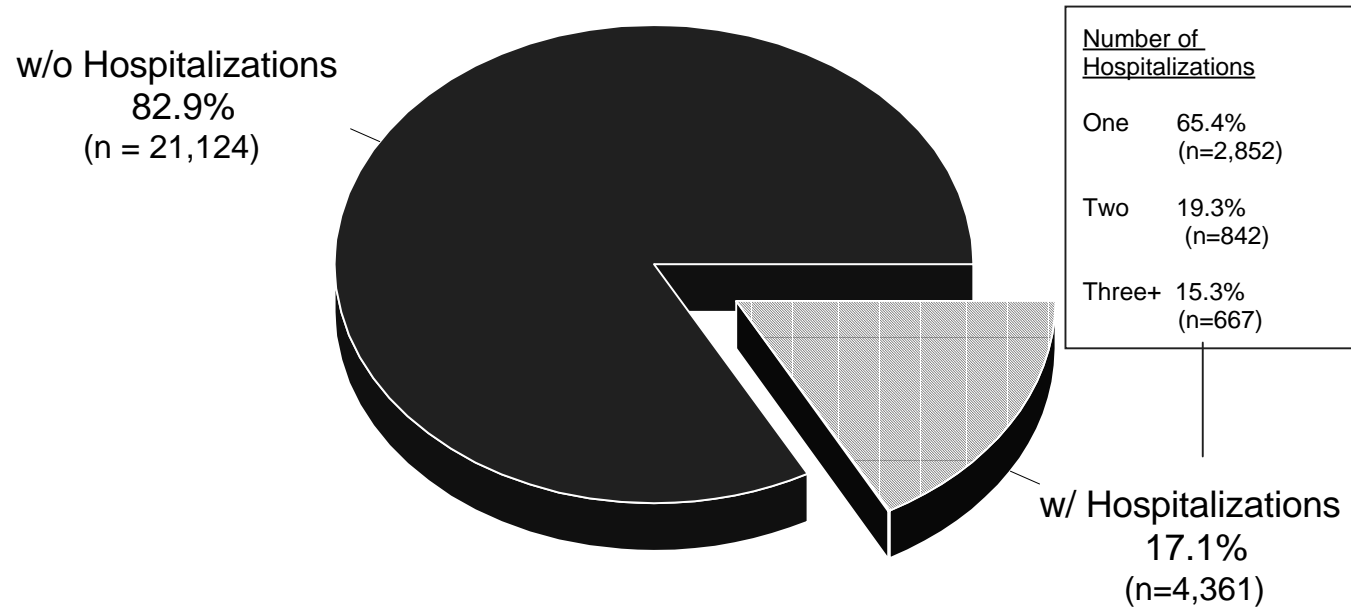
Data Source: Health Indicator Project
Medicaid Data Archive
MMIS extract, (n=23,020 Recipients)

Chart 10: Percent of Enrollees with Hospitalizations
by Number of Hospitalizations for Fee-for-Service
Medicaid Recipients Ages 21-64:1999



Data Source: Health Indicator Project
Medicaid Data Archive
MMIS extract, (n=24,066 Recipients)

Chart 11: Percent of Enrollees with Hospitalizations by
Number of Hospitalizations for Fee-for-Service Medicaid
Recipients Ages 21-64: 2000



Data Source: Health Indicator Project
Medicaid Data Archive
MMIS extract, (n=25,485 Recipients)

Chart 12: Percent of Enrollees with Emergency Department Visits by Number of ED Visits for Fee-for-Service Medicaid Recipients Ages 21-64: 1998

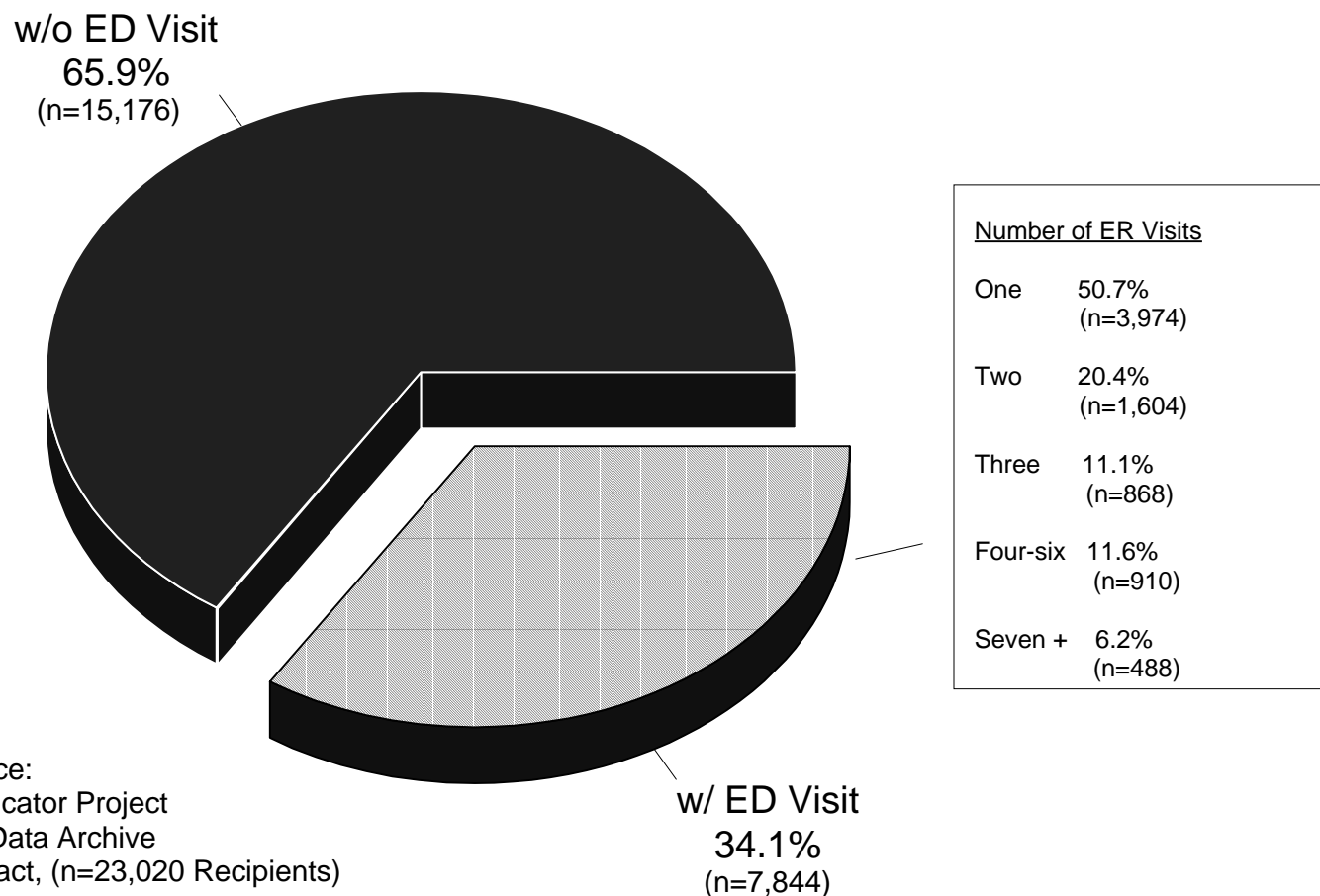


Chart 13: Percent of Enrollees with Emergency Department Visits by Number of ED Visits for Fee-for-Service Medicaid Recipients Ages 21-64: 1999

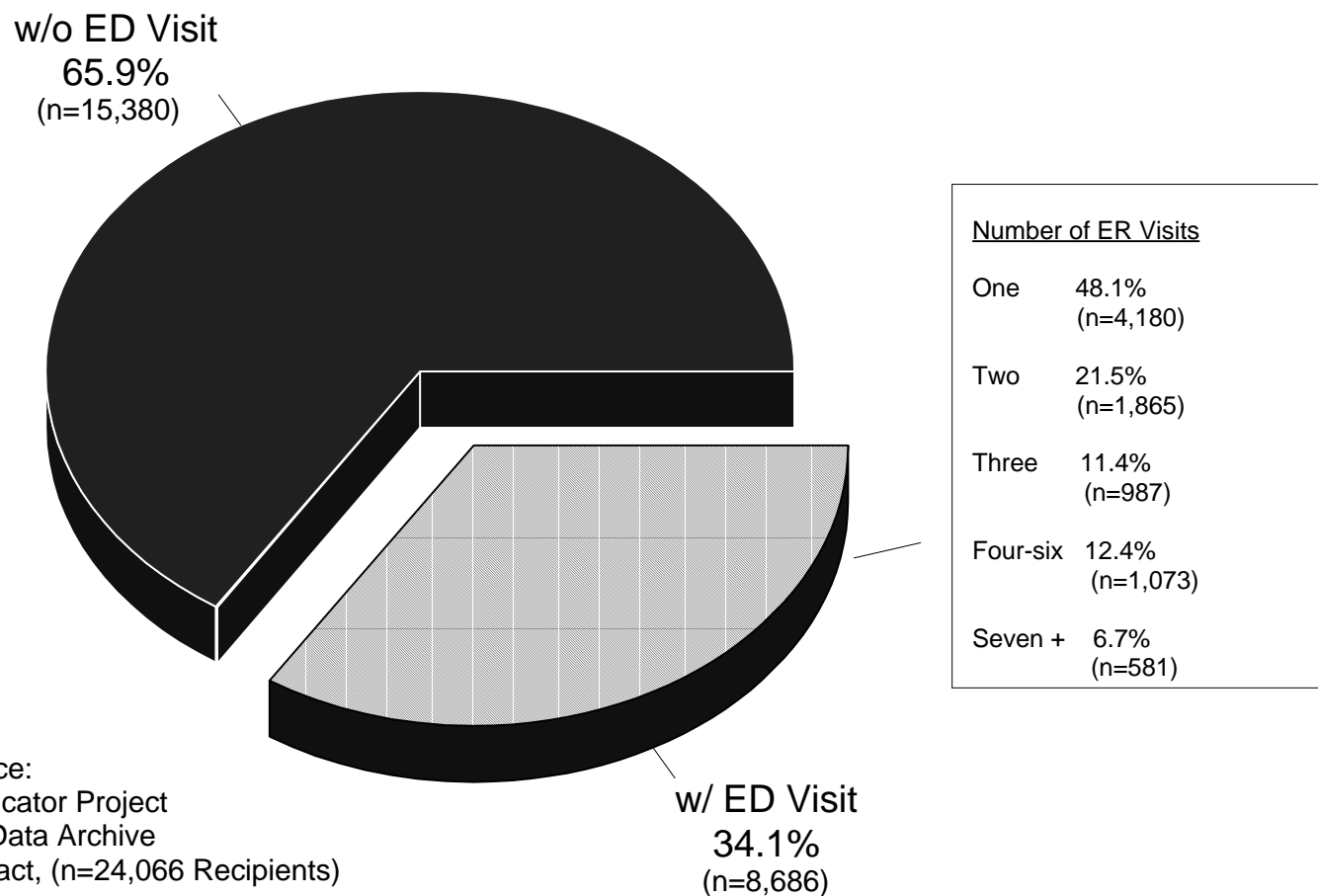
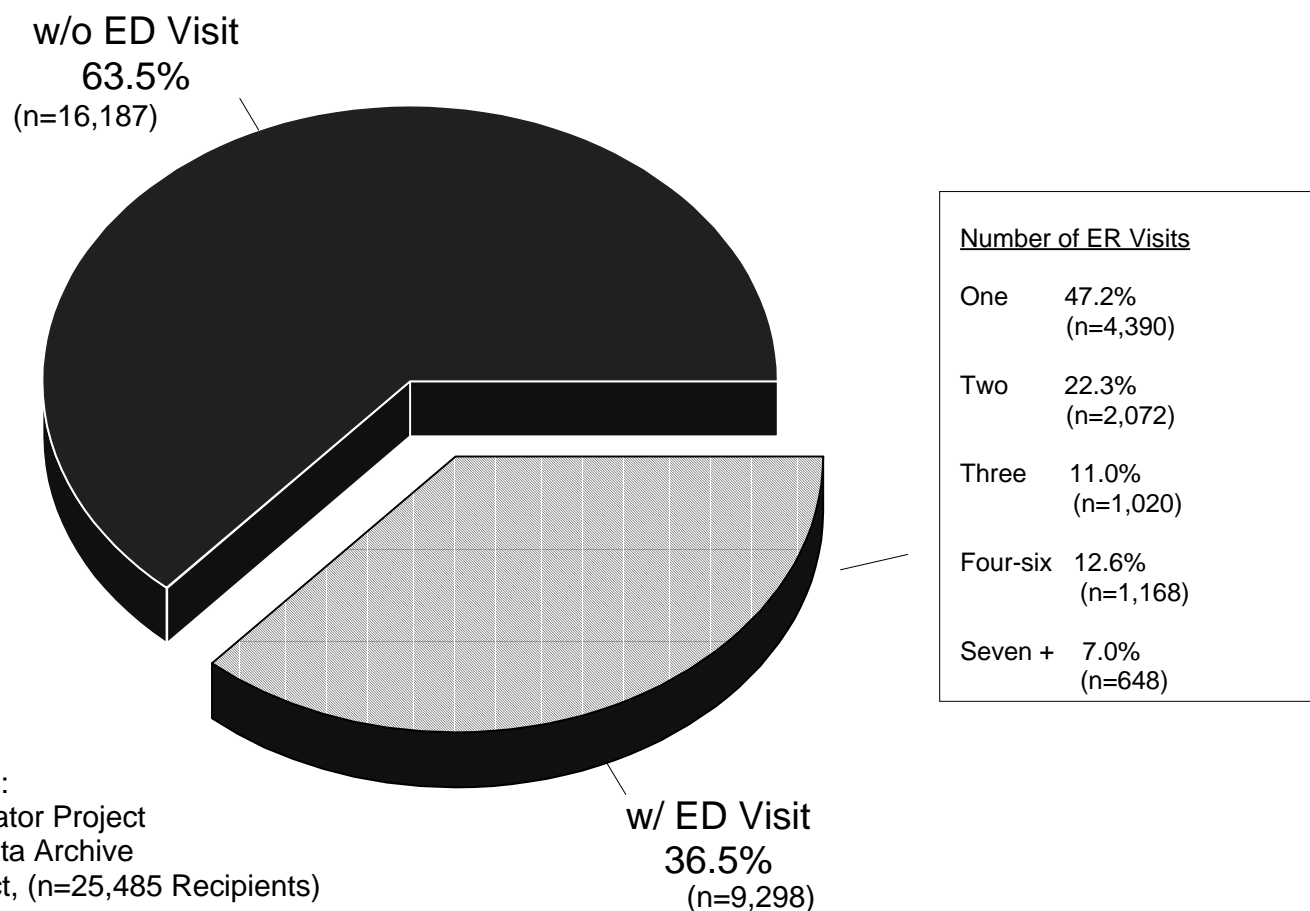
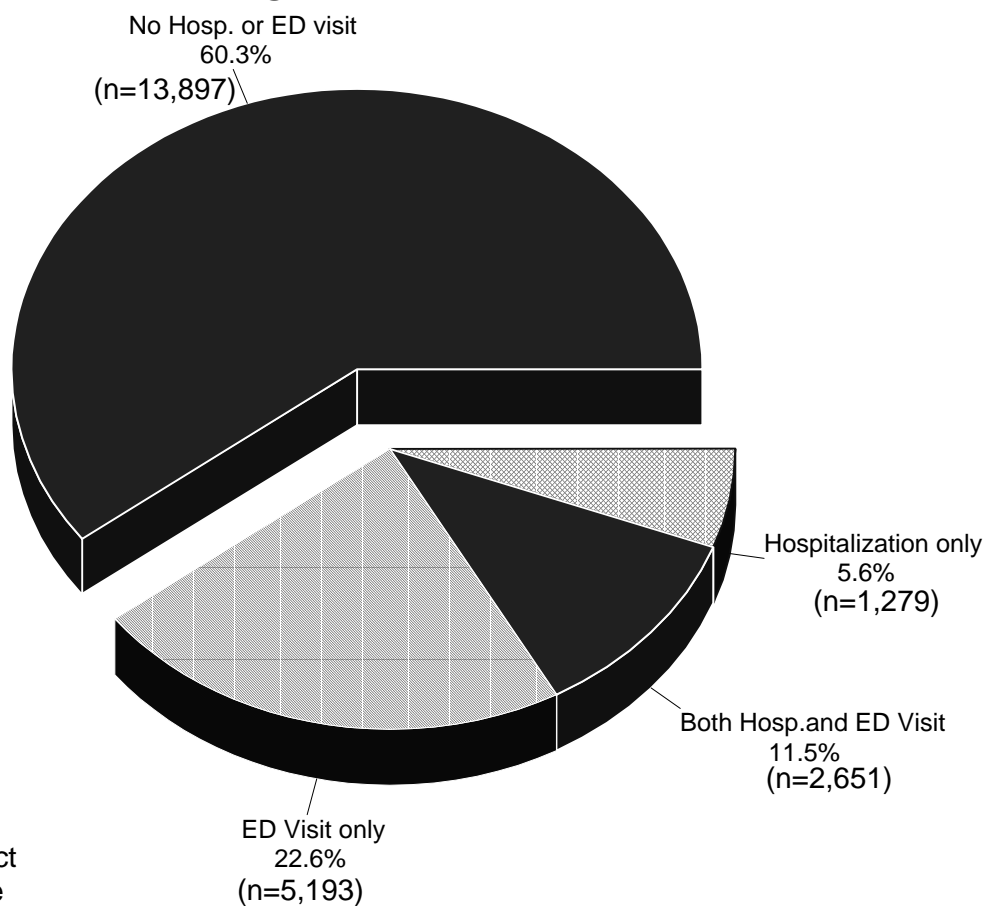


Chart 14: Percent of Enrollees with Emergency Department Visits by Number of ED Visits for Fee-for-Service Medicaid Recipients Ages 21-64: 2000



Data Source:
Health Indicator Project
Medicaid Data Archive
MMIS extract, (n=25,485 Recipients)

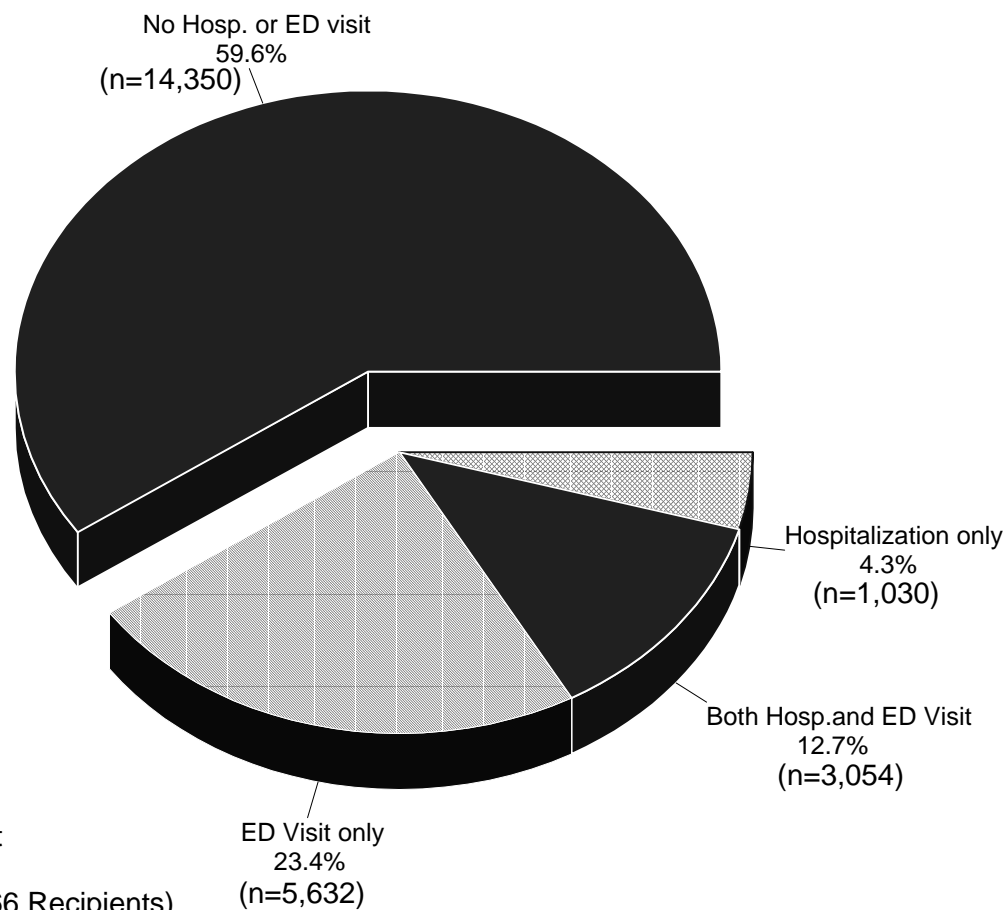
Chart 15: Percent of Enrollees by Hospital and
ED Utilization for Fee-for-Service Medicaid Recipients
Ages 21-64: 1998



Data Source:
Health Indicator Project
Medicaid Data Archive
MMIS extract, (n=23,020 Recipients)

Note: If a person presents in an Emergency Department and is admitted into the hospital, this counts solely as a hospitalization

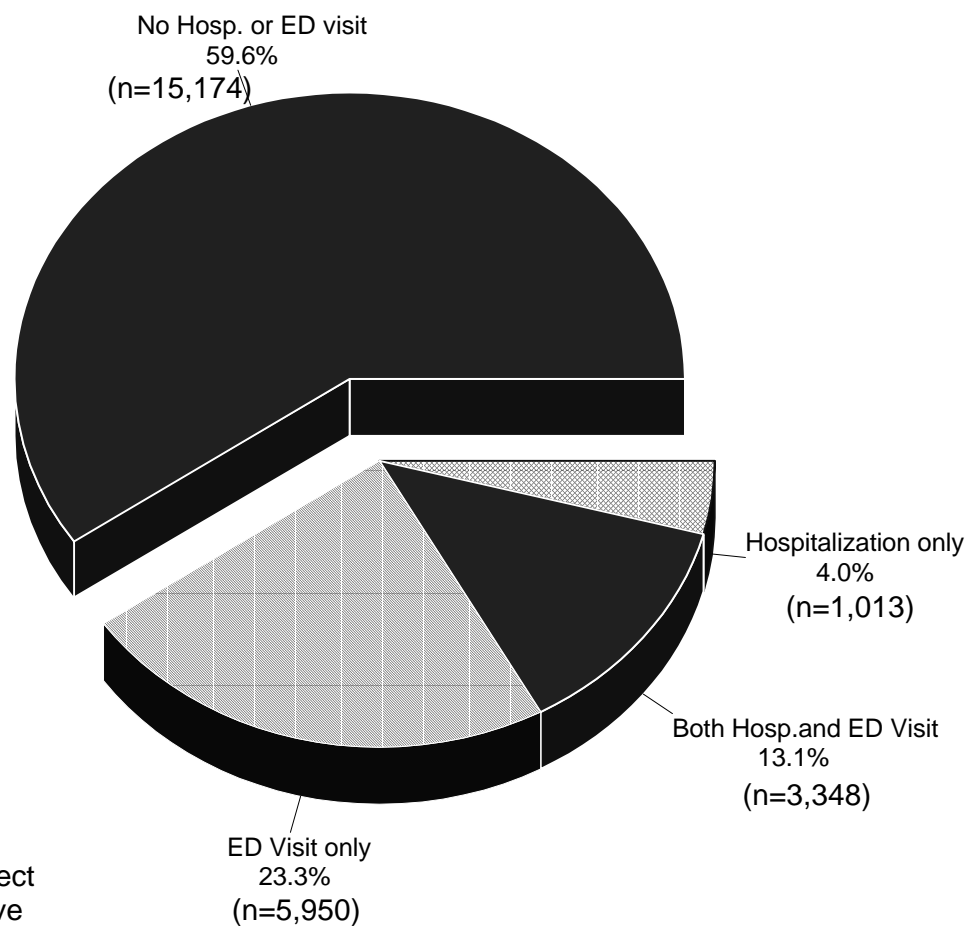
Chart 16: Percent of Enrollees by Hospital and ED Utilization for Fee-for-Service Medicaid Recipients
Ages 21-64: 1999



Data Source:
Health Indicator Project
Medicaid Data Archive
MMIS extract, (n=24,066 Recipients)

Note: If a person presents in an Emergency Department and is admitted into the hospital, this counts solely as a hospitalization

Chart 17: Percent of Enrollees by Hospital and
ED Utilization for Fee-for-Service Medicaid Recipients
Ages 21-64: 2000



Data Source:
Health Indicator Project
Medicaid Data Archive
MMIS extract, (n=25,485 Recipients)

Note: If a person presents in an Emergency Department and is admitted into the hospital, this counts solely as a hospitalization

MMIS DATA TABLES
Medicaid Fee-For-Service Enrolled Population
Ages 21 to 64

Calendar Years:
1998 (A Tables), 1999 (B Tables) and 2000 (C Tables)

Characteristics of Enrollees

Table 1: Enrollees by Age, Sex and Race

Individual Hospital Stays and Individual Emergency Department (ED) Visits (Duplicate Recipients)

Table 2: Number of Hospital Stays and Rate per 1,000 Eligible Persons,
Number of ED Visits and Rate per 1,000 Eligible Persons
by Age, Sex, and Race

Table 3: Number of Hospital Stays and ED Visits by Principal Diagnosis

Table 4: Number of Hospital Stays and ED Visits by Mental Disorders as Principal Diagnosis

Enrollee-Based Hospital and Emergency Department Utilization

Table 5: Total Enrolled by Number of Hospitalizations and Emergency Department Visits

Table 1-A, B, and C: Enrollees by Age, Sex and Race

	1998 Enrolled Population		1999 Enrolled Population		2000 Enrolled Population	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
TOTAL	23,020	100.0	24,066	100.0	25,485	100.0
AGE						
21 to 24	1,193	5.2	1,315	5.5	1,432	5.6
25 to 29	1,755	7.6	1,828	7.6	1,874	7.4
30 to 34	2,281	9.9	2,204	9.2	2,245	8.8
35 to 39	2,959	12.9	3,008	12.5	3,175	12.5
40 to 44	3,351	14.6	3,467	14.4	3,678	14.4
45 to 49	2,932	12.7	3,237	13.5	3,559	14.0
50 to 54	2,838	12.3	3,059	12.7	3,272	12.8
55 to 59	2,841	12.3	3,016	12.5	3,178	12.5
60 to 64	2,870	12.5	2,932	12.2	3,072	12.1
SEX						
Female	12,532	54.4	13,060	54.3	13,793	54.1
Male	10,487	45.6	11,006	45.7	11,692	45.9
RACE						
White	16,089	69.9	16,630	69.1	17,317	67.9
Black	2,116	9.2	2,240	9.3	2,410	9.5
API	478	2.1	504	2.1	520	2.0
Spanish	2,222	9.7	2,405	10.0	2,673	10.5
Am.Ind.	38	0.2	38	0.2	37	0.1
Other/Miss	2,077	9.0	2,248	9.3	2,528	9.9

**TABLE 2-A: NUMBER OF HOSPITAL STAYS AND RATE PER 1,000 ELIGIBLE PERSONS, NUMBER OF ED VISITS AND RATE PER 1,000 ELIGIBLE PERSONS BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE
CY 1998: Medicaid Fee-For-Service Enrolled Population; Ages 21 To 64**

	Enrolled Population	Total Number of Hospital Stays	Rate per 1,000 Eligible Persons	Total Number of ED Visits	Rate per 1,000 Eligible Persons
TOTAL	23,020	6,423	279.0	19,799	860.1
AGE					
21 to 24	1,193	284	238.1	1,133	949.7
25 to 29	1,755	461	262.7	1,619	922.5
30 to 34	2,281	602	263.9	2,291	1,004.4
35 to 39	2,959	816	275.8	3,016	1,019.3
40 to 44	3,351	914	272.8	3,364	1,003.9
45 to 49	2,932	769	262.3	2,697	919.8
50 to 54	2,838	806	284.0	2,043	719.9
55 to 59	2,841	887	312.2	1,948	685.7
60 to 64	2,870	884	308.0	1,688	588.2
SEX					
Female	12,532	3,671	292.9	11,411	910.5
Male	10,487	2,752	262.4	8,388	799.8
RACE					
White	16,089	4,436	275.7	14,251	885.8
Black	2,116	795	375.7	2,231	1,054.3
API	478	66	138.1	192	401.7
Spanish	2,222	607	273.2	1,824	820.9
Am.Ind.	38	6	157.9	36	947.4
Other/Miss	2,077	513	247.0	1,265	609.1

**TABLE 3-A: NUMBER OF HOSPITAL STAYS AND EMERGENCY DEPT. VISITS
BY PRINCIPAL DIAGNOSIS
CY 1998: Medicaid Fee-For-Service Enrolled Population; Ages 21 To 64**

PRINCIPAL DIAGNOSIS	ICD-9 Codes	Total Number of Hospital Stays	%	Total Number of ED Visits	%
TOTAL		6,423	100.0	19,779	100.0
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	001-139	591	9.2	434	2.2
Neoplasms	140-239	341	5.3	77	0.4
Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases, And Immunity Disorders	240-279	799	12.4	521	2.6
Blood and Blood-Forming Organs	280-289	279	4.3	112	0.6
Mental Disorders	290-319	1,576	24.5	2,235	11.3
Nervous System and Sense Organs	320-389	162	2.5	734	3.7
Circulatory System	390-459	777	12.1	496	2.5
Respiratory System	460-519	439	6.8	1,860	9.4
Digestive System	520-579	294	4.6	997	5.0
Diseases of the Genitourinary System	580-629	135	2.1	635	3.2
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Puerperium	630-676	66	1.0	186	0.9
Infections of Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue	680-709	105	1.6	552	2.8
Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue	710-739	97	1.5	1,562	7.9
Congenital Anomalies	740-759	17	0.3	8	0.0
Symptoms, Signs and Ill-defined Conditions	780-799	195	3.0	3,660	18.5
Injury and Poisoning	800-999	159	2.5	3,359	17.0
External Causes of Injury and Poisoning	E-Codes	52	0.8	671	3.4
Factors Influencing Health Status and Contact with Health Services	V-Codes	339	5.3	1,680	8.5

**TABLE 4-A: NUMBER OF HOSPITAL STAYS AND EMERGENCY DEPT. VISITS BY
MENTAL DISORDERS AS PRINCIPAL DIAGNOSIS
CY 1998: Medicaid Fee-For-Service Enrolled Population; Ages 21 To 64**

PRINCIPAL DIAGNOSIS Mental Disorders (Those with 25 or more cases)	ICD-9 Codes	Total Number of Hospital Stays	%	Total Number of ED Visits	%
TOTAL		1,576	100.0	2,235	100.0
Alcoholic psychoses	29100 – 29199	35	2.2	15	0.7
Drug psychoses	29200 – 29299	58	3.7	20	0.9
Schizophrenic disorders	29500 – 29599	298	18.9	153	6.8
Affective psychoses (major depressive disorder, bipolar, etc.)	29600 – 29699	426	27.0	170	7.6
Other nonorganic psychoses	29800 – 29899	22	1.4	76	3.4
Neurotic disorders	30000 – 30099	83	5.3	401	17.9
Personality disorders	30100 – 30199	44	2.8	69	3.1
Alcohol dependence syndrome	30300 – 30399	233	14.8	553	24.7
Drug dependence	30400 – 30499	95	6.0	81	3.6
Nondependent abuse of drugs	30500 – 30599	147	9.3	288	12.9
Special symptoms or syndromes, n.e.c.	30700 – 30799	2	0.1	27	1.2
Adjustment reaction	30900 – 30999	34	2.2	33	1.5
Depressive disorder, n.e.c.	31100 – 31199	32	2.0	238	10.6
Disturbance of conduct, n.e.c.	31200 – 31299	13	0.8	26	1.2

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified

TABLE 5-A: TOTAL ENROLLED BY NUMBER OF HOSPITALIZATIONS AND EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT VISITS
CY 1998: Medicaid Fee-For-Service Enrolled Population; Ages 21 To 64

Total Enrolled	23,020	
Emergency Dept. Visits	7,844	34.1% of Enrolled Population
Hospitalizations	3,930	17.1%
Both ED and Hospitalizations	2,651	11.5%
 Of Those with Hospitalizations	 3,930	
One Hospitalization	2,633	67.0%
Two	762	19.4%
Three	274	7.0%
Four	117	3.0%
Five	58	1.5%
 TOTAL OF 1-5 HOSPITALIZATIONS		 97.9%
 Of Those with Emergency Dept Visits	 7,844	
One ED Visit	3,974	50.7%
Two	1,604	20.4%
Three	868	11.1%
Four	468	6.0%
Five	271	3.5%
Six	171	2.2%
Seven	133	1.7%
Eight	84	1.1%
 TOTAL OF 1-8 ED VISITS		 96.7%

**TABLE 2-B: NUMBER OF HOSPITAL STAYS AND RATE PER 1,000 ELIGIBLE PERSONS, NUMBER OF ED VISITS AND RATE PER 1,000 ELIGIBLE PERSONS BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE
CY 1999: Medicaid Fee-For-Service Enrolled Population; Ages 21 To 64**

	Enrolled Population	Total Number of Hospital Stays	Rate per 1,000 Eligible Persons	Total Number of ED Visits	Rate per 1,000 Eligible Persons
TOTAL	24,066	6,676	277.4	22,725	944.3
AGE					
21 to 24	1,315	324	246.4	1,259	957.4
25 to 29	1,828	418	228.7	1,815	992.9
30 to 34	2,204	575	260.9	2,460	1,116.2
35 to 39	3,008	819	272.3	3,285	1,092.1
40 to 44	3,467	1,005	289.9	3,891	1,122.3
45 to 49	3,237	926	286.1	3,333	1,029.7
50 to 54	3,059	826	270.0	2,281	745.7
55 to 59	3,016	880	291.8	2,339	775.5
60 to 64	2,932	903	308.0	2,062	703.3
SEX					
Female	13,060	3,717	284.6	13,132	1,005.5
Male	11,006	2,959	268.9	9,593	871.6
RACE					
White	16,630	4,593	276.2	15,787	949.3
Black	2,240	829	370.1	2,825	1,261.2
API	505	86	170.3	325	643.6
Spanish	2,405	593	246.6	2,228	926.4
Am.Ind.	38	7	184.2	41	1,078.9
Other/Miss	2,248	568	252.7	1,519	675.7

**TABLE 3-B: NUMBER OF HOSPITAL STAYS AND EMERGENCY DEPT. VISITS
BY PRINCIPAL DIAGNOSIS
CY 1999: Medicaid Fee-For-Service Enrolled Population; Ages 21 To 64**

PRINCIPAL DIAGNOSIS	ICD-9 Codes	Total Number of Hospital Stays	%	Total Number of ED Visits	%
TOTAL		6,676	100.0	22,725	100.0
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	001-139	232	3.5	423	1.9
Neoplasms	140-239	283	4.2	62	0.3
Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases, And Immunity Disorders	240-279	299	4.5	483	2.1
Blood and Blood-Forming Organs	280-289	134	2.0	140	0.6
Mental Disorders	290-319	1,746	26.2	2,959	13.0
Nervous System and Sense Organs	320-389	88	1.3	854	3.8
Circulatory System	390-459	683	10.2	626	2.8
Respiratory System	460-519	796	11.9	2,642	11.6
Digestive System	520-579	655	9.8	1,326	5.8
Diseases of the Genitourinary System	580-629	222	3.3	879	3.9
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Puerperium	630-676	140	2.1	180	0.8
Infections of Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue	680-709	202	3.0	743	3.3
Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue	710-739	221	3.3	1,708	7.5
Congenital Anomalies	740-759	11	0.2	8	0.0
Symptoms, Signs and Ill-defined Conditions	780-799	402	6.0	4,551	20.0
Injury and Poisoning	800-999	415	6.2	4,688	20.6
External Causes of Injury and Poisoning	E-Codes	0	0.0	0	0.0
Factors Influencing Health Status and Contact with Health Services	V-Codes	141	2.1	436	1.9

**TABLE 4-B: NUMBER OF HOSPITAL STAYS AND EMERGENCY DEPT. VISITS BY
MENTAL DISORDERS AS PRINCIPAL DIAGNOSIS
CY 1999: Medicaid Fee-For-Service Enrolled Population; Ages 21 To 64**

PRINCIPAL DIAGNOSIS Mental Disorders (Those with 25 or more cases)	ICD-9 Codes	Total Number of Hospital Stays	%	Total Number of ED Visits	%
TOTAL		1,746	100.0	2,959	100.0
Alcoholic psychoses	29100 – 29199	102	5.8	29	1.0
Drug psychoses	29200 – 29299	115	6.6	31	1.0
Schizophrenic disorders	29500 – 29599	405	23.2	151	5.1
Affective psychoses (major depressive disorder, bipolar, etc.)	29600 – 29699	665	38.1	256	8.7
Other nonorganic psychoses	29800 – 29899	42	2.4	131	4.4
Neurotic disorders	30000 – 30099	50	2.9	423	14.3
Personality disorders	30100 - 30199	13	0.7	77	2.6
Alcohol dependence syndrome	30300 – 30399	93	5.3	769	26.0
Drug dependence	30400 – 30499	56	3.2	105	3.5
Nondependent abuse of drugs	30500 – 30599	53	3.0	496	16.8
Special symptoms or syndromes, n.e.c.	30700 – 30799	3	0.2	42	1.4
Adjustment reaction	30900 – 30999	71	4.1	28	0.9
Depressive disorder, n.e.c.	31100 – 31199	25	1.4	333	11.3
Disturbance of conduct, n.e.c.	31200 – 31299	16	0.9	39	1.3

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified

**TABLE 5-B: TOTAL ENROLLED BY NUMBER OF HOSPITALIZATIONS AND EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT VISITS
CY 1999: Medicaid Fee-For-Service Enrolled Population; Ages 21 To 64**

Total Enrolled	24,066	
Emergency Dept. Visits	8,686	36.1% of Enrolled Population
Hospitalizations	4,084	17.0%
Both ED and Hospitalizations	3,054	12.7%
 Of Those with Hospitalizations	 4,084	
One Hospitalization	2,733	66.9%
Two	802	19.6%
Three	264	6.5%
Four	126	3.1%
Five	77	1.9%
 TOTAL OF 1-5 HOSPITALIZATIONS		 98.0%
 Of Those with ED Visits	 8,686	
One ED Visit	4,180	48.1%
Two	1,865	21.5%
Three	987	11.4%
Four	542	6.2%
Five	321	3.7%
Six	210	2.4%
Seven	152	1.7%
Eight	110	1.3%
 TOTAL OF 1-8 ED VISITS		 96.3%

TABLE 2-C: NUMBER OF HOSPITAL STAYS AND RATE PER 1,000 ELIGIBLE PERSONS, NUMBER OF ED VISITS AND RATE PER 1,000 ELIGIBLE PERSONS BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE
CY 2000: Medicaid Fee-For-Service Enrolled Population; Ages 21 To 64

	Enrolled Population	Total Number of Hospital Stays	Rate per 1,000 Eligible Persons	Total Number of ED Visits	Rate per 1,000 Eligible Persons
TOTAL	25,485	7,397	290.2	25,385	996.1
AGE					
21 to 24	1,432	347	242.3	1,391	971.4
25 to 29	1,874	450	240.1	1,937	1,033.6
30 to 34	2,245	608	270.8	2,656	1,183.1
35 to 39	3,175	937	295.1	3,656	1,151.5
40 to 44	3,678	1,155	314.0	4,571	1,242.8
45 to 49	3,559	995	279.6	3,918	1,100.9
50 to 54	3,272	979	299.2	2,757	842.6
55 to 59	3,178	990	311.5	2,524	794.2
60 to 64	3,072	936	304.7	1,975	642.9
SEX					
Female	13,793	4,050	293.6	14,462	1,048.5
Male	11,692	3,347	286.3	10,923	934.2
RACE					
White	17,317	5,122	295.8	17,330	1,000.8
Black	2,410	845	350.6	3,328	1,380.9
API	520	71	136.5	350	673.1
Spanish	2,673	677	253.3	2,672	999.6
Am.Ind.	37	9	243.2	33	891.9
Other/Miss	2,528	673	266.2	1,672	661.4

**TABLE 3-C: NUMBER OF HOSPITAL STAYS AND EMERGENCY DEPT. VISITS
BY PRINCIPAL DIAGNOSIS
CY 2000: Medicaid Fee-For-Service Enrolled Population; Ages 21 To 64**

PRINCIPAL DIAGNOSIS	ICD-9 Codes	Total Number of Hospital Stays	%	Total Number of ED Visits	%
TOTAL		7,397	100.0	25,385	100.0
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	001-139	218	2.9	421	1.7
Neoplasms	140-239	282	3.8	59	0.2
Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases, And Immunity Disorders	240-279	317	4.3	523	2.1
Blood and Blood-Forming Organs	280-289	139	1.9	167	0.7
Mental Disorders	290-319	2,020	27.3	3,488	13.7
Nervous System and Sense Organs	320-389	106	1.4	1,099	4.3
Circulatory System	390-459	818	11.1	693	2.7
Respiratory System	460-519	824	11.1	2,860	11.3
Digestive System	520-579	675	9.1	1,407	5.5
Diseases of the Genitourinary System	580-629	259	3.5	926	3.6
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Puerperium	630-676	148	2.0	276	1.1
Infections of Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue	680-709	222	3.0	781	3.1
Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue	710-739	233	3.1	1,976	7.8
Congenital Anomalies	740-759	12	0.2	7	0.0
Symptoms, Signs and Ill-defined Conditions	780-799	484	6.5	5,359	21.1
Injury and Poisoning	800-999	508	6.9	4,866	19.2
External Causes of Injury and Poisoning	E-Codes	0	0.0	0	0.0
Factors Influencing Health Status and Contact with Health Services	V-Codes	132	1.8	475	1.9

**TABLE 4-C: NUMBER OF HOSPITAL STAYS AND EMERGENCY DEPT. VISITS BY
MENTAL DISORDERS AS PRINCIPAL DIAGNOSIS
CY 2000: Medicaid Fee-For-Service Enrolled Population; Ages 21 To 64**

PRINCIPAL DIAGNOSIS Mental Disorders (Those with 25 or more cases)	ICD-9 Codes	Total Number of Hospital Stays	%	Total Number of ED Visits	%
TOTAL		2,020	100.0	3,488	100.0
Alcoholic psychoses	29100 – 29199	101	5.0	34	1.0
Drug psychoses	29200 – 29299	152	7.5	43	1.2
Schizophrenic disorders	29500 – 29599	459	22.7	183	5.2
Affective psychoses (major depressive disorder, bipolar, etc.)	29600 – 29699	741	36.7	315	9.0
Other nonorganic psychoses	29800 – 29899	36	1.8	141	4.0
Neurotic disorders	30000 – 30099	38	1.9	544	15.6
Personality disorders	30100 - 30199	6	0.3	77	2.2
Alcohol dependence syndrome	30300 – 30399	115	5.7	765	21.9
Drug dependence	30400 – 30499	73	3.6	86	2.5
Nondependent abuse of drugs	30500 – 30599	59	2.9	732	21.0
Special symptoms or syndromes, n.e.c.	30700 – 30799	4	0.2	27	0.8
Adjustment reaction	30900 – 30999	130	6.4	41	1.2
Depressive disorder, n.e.c.	31100 – 31199	49	2.4	385	11.0
Disturbance of conduct, n.e.c.	31200 – 31299	12	0.6	46	1.3

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified

TABLE 5-C: TOTAL ENROLLED BY NUMBER OF HOSPITALIZATIONS AND EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT VISITS
CY 2000: Medicaid Fee-For-Service Enrolled Population; Ages 21 To 64

Total Enrolled	25,485	
Emergency Dept. Visits	9,298	36.5% of Enrolled Population
Hospitalizations	4,361	17.1%
Both ED and Hospitalizations	3,348	13.1%
 Of Those with Hospitalizations	 4,361	
One Hospitalization	2,852	65.4%
Two	842	19.3%
Three	331	7.6%
Four	143	3.3%
Five	75	1.7%
 TOTAL OF 1-5 HOSPITALIZATIONS		 97.3%
 Of Those with ED Visits	 9,298	
One ED Visit	4,390	47.2%
Two	2,072	22.3%
Three	1,020	11.0%
Four	602	6.5%
Five	344	3.7%
Six	222	2.4%
Seven	128	1.4%
Eight	113	1.2%
 TOTAL OF 1-8 ED VISITS		 95.6%